## ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

| | |
|---|---|
| AMEL | Average Monthly Effluent Limitation |
| B | Background Concentration |
| BAT | Best Available Technology Economically Achievable |
| Basin Plan | Water Quality Control Plan for the Coastal Watersheds of Los Angeles and Ventura Counties |
| BCT | Best Conventional Pollutant Control Technology |
| BMP | Best Management Practices |
| BMPP | Best Management Practices Plan |
| BPJ | Best Professional Judgment |
| BOD | Biochemical Oxygen Demand 5-day @ 20 °C |
| BPT | Best Practicable Treatment Control Technology |
| C | Water Quality Objective |
| CCR | California Code of Regulations |
| CEQA | California Environmental Quality Act |
| CFR | Code of Federal Regulations |
| CTR | California Toxics Rule |
| CV | Coefficient of Variation |
| CWA | Clean Water Act |
| CWC | California Water Code |
| Discharger | Ultramar, Incorporated |
| DMR | Discharge Monitoring Report |
| DNQ | Detected But Not Quantified |
| ELAP | California Department of Health Services Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program |
| ELG | Effluent Limitations, Guidelines and Standards |
| Facility | Wilmington Marine Terminal, Berth 164 |
| g/kg | grams per kilogram |
| gpd | gallons per day |
| IC | Inhibition Coefficient |
| $IC_{15}$ | Concentration at which the organism is 15% inhibited |
| $IC_{25}$ | Concentration at which the organism is 25% inhibited |
| $IC_{40}$ | Concentration at which the organism is 40% inhibited |
| $IC_{50}$ | Concentration at which the organism is 50% inhibited |
| LA | Load Allocations |
| LOEC | Lowest Observed Effect Concentration |
| µg/L | micrograms per Liter |
| mg/L | milligrams per Liter |
| MDEL | Maximum Daily Effluent Limitation |
| MEC | Maximum Effluent Concentration |
| MGD | Million Gallons Per Day |
| ML | Minimum Level |
| MRP | Monitoring and Reporting Program |
| ND | Not Detected |
| ng/L | nanograms per liter |
| NOEC | No Observable Effect Concentration |

| | |
|---|---|
| NPDES | National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System |
| NSPS | New Source Performance Standards |
| NTR | National Toxics Rule |
| OAL | Office of Administrative Law |
| PAHs | Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons |
| pg/L | picograms per liter |
| PMEL | Proposed Maximum Daily Effluent Limitation |
| PMP | Pollutant Minimization Plan |
| POTW | Publicly Owned Treatment Works |
| ppm | parts per million |
| ppb | parts per billion |
| QA | Quality Assurance |
| QA/QC | Quality Assurance/Quality Control |
| Ocean Plan | Water Quality Control Plan for Ocean Waters of California |
| Regional Water Board | California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Los Angeles Region |
| RPA | Reasonable Potential Analysis |
| SCP | Spill Contingency Plan |
| Sediment Quality Plan | *Water Quality Control Plan for Enclosed Bays and Estuaries – Part 1 Sediment Quality* |
| SIP | State Implementation Policy (Policy for Implementation of Toxics Standards for Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries of California) |
| SMR | Self Monitoring Reports |
| State Water Board | California State Water Resources Control Board |
| SWPPP | Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan |
| TAC | Test Acceptability Criteria |
| Thermal Plan | Water Quality Control Plan for Control of Temperature in the Coastal and Interstate Water and Enclosed Bays and Estuaries of California |
| TIE | Toxicity Identification Evaluation |
| TMDL | Total Maximum Daily Load |
| TOC | Total Organic Carbon |
| TRE | Toxicity Reduction Evaluation |
| TSD | Technical Support Document |
| TSS | Total Suspended Solid |
| $TU_c$ | Chronic Toxicity Unit |
| USEPA | United States Environmental Protection Agency |
| WDR | Waste Discharge Requirements |
| WET | Whole Effluent Toxicity |
| WLA | Waste Load Allocations |
| WQBELs | Water Quality-Based Effluent Limitations |
| WQS | Water Quality Standards |
| % | Percent |

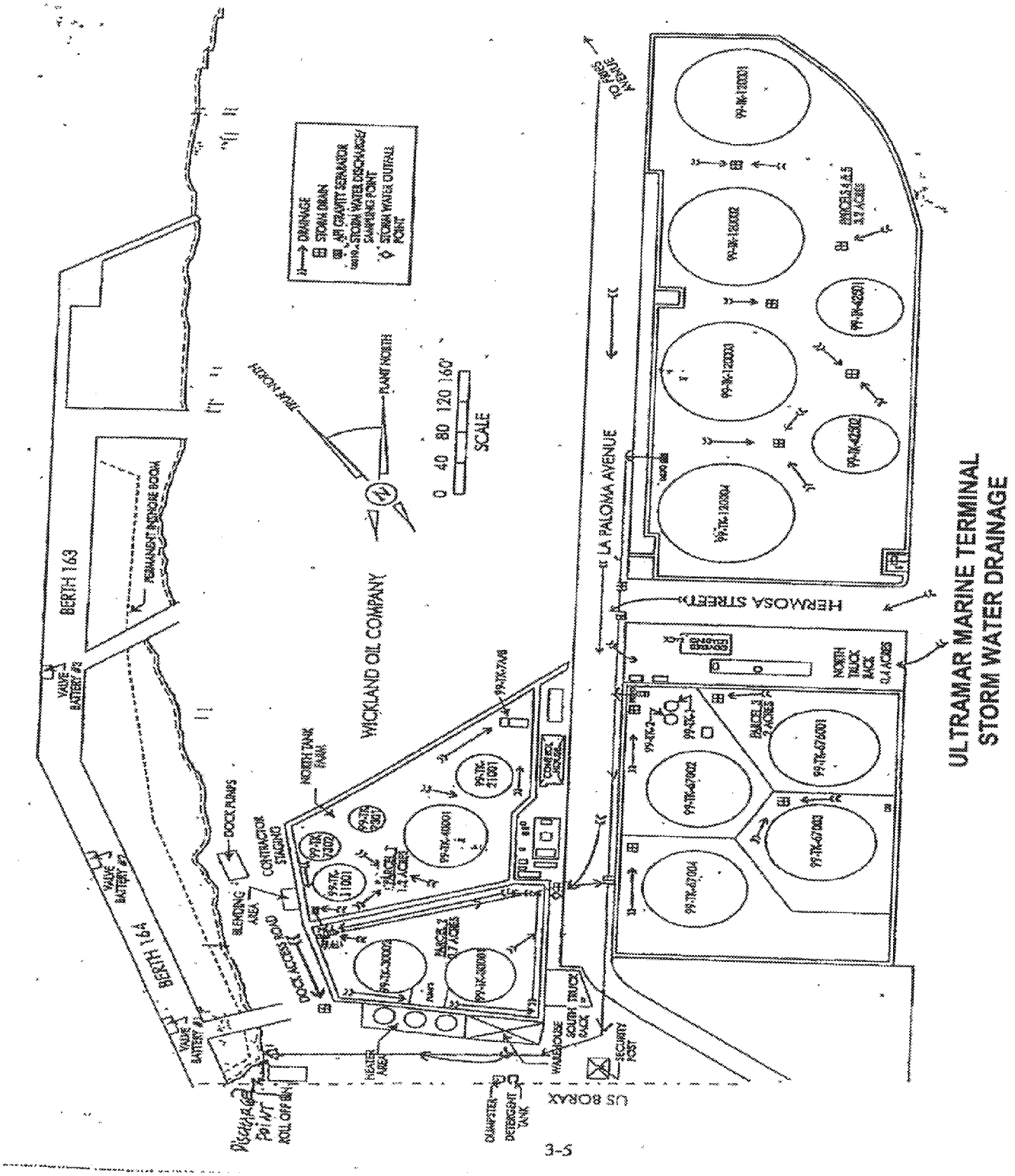
## ATTACHMENT B – MAP


Source: U.S.G.S. 7.5-Minute Series Topographic Maps
San Pedro, Torrance, and Long Beach Quadrangles

Site Address: 961 La Paloma Street, Wilmington, CA

| DRAFTED BY: SLE | CHECKED BY: MEL | PROJECT NO: 02-UMI-001 | FIGURE NO: 1 | SITE ID: UMI | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| DWG DATE: 9/30/05 | REV. DATE: N/A | CLIENT: Ultramar, Inc. | TITLE: **SITE LOCATION MAP Ultramar Marine Terminal** | | SGI The Source Group, Inc. 299 West Hillcrest Drive Suite 220 Thousand Oaks, CA 91360 |
| FILE NAME: Figure 1 - Site Location Map.doc | | | | | |

## ATTACHMENT C – FLOW SCHEMATIC



# ATTACHMENT D – STANDARD PROVISIONS

## I. STANDARD PROVISIONS – PERMIT COMPLIANCE

### A. Duty to Comply

1. The Discharger must comply with all of the conditions of this Order. Any noncompliance constitutes a violation of the Clean Water Act (CWA) and the California Water Code and is grounds for enforcement action, for permit termination, revocation and reissuance, or modification; or denial of a permit renewal application [40 CFR section 122.41(a)].

2. The Discharger shall comply with effluent standards or prohibitions established under Section 307(a) of the CWA for toxic pollutants and with standards for sewage sludge use or disposal established under Section 405(d) of the CWA within the time provided in the regulations that establish these standards or prohibitions, even if this Order has not yet been modified to incorporate the requirement [40 CFR section 122.41(a)(1)].

### B. Need to Halt or Reduce Activity Not a Defense

It shall not be a defense for a Discharger in an enforcement action that it would have been necessary to halt or reduce the permitted activity in order to maintain compliance with the conditions of this Order [40 CFR section 122.41(c)].

### C. Duty to Mitigate

The Discharger shall take all reasonable steps to minimize or prevent any discharge or sludge use or disposal in violation of this Order that has a reasonable likelihood of adversely affecting human health or the environment [40 CFR section 122.41(d)].

### D. Proper Operation and Maintenance

The Discharger shall at all times properly operate and maintain all facilities and systems of treatment and control (and related appurtenances) which are installed or used by the Discharger to achieve compliance with the conditions of this Order. Proper operation and maintenance also includes adequate laboratory controls and appropriate quality assurance procedures. This provision requires the operation of backup or auxiliary facilities or similar systems that are installed by a Discharger only when necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of this Order [40 CFR section 122.41(e)].

### E. Property Rights

1. This Order does not convey any property rights of any sort or any exclusive privileges [40 CFR section 122.41(g)].

2. The issuance of this Order does not authorize any injury to persons or property or invasion of other private rights, or any infringement of state or local law or regulations [40 CFR section 122.5(c)].

## F. Inspection and Entry

The Discharger shall allow the Regional Water Board, State Water Board, United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA), and/or their authorized representatives (including an authorized contractor acting as their representative), upon the presentation of credentials and other documents, as may be required by law, to [40 CFR section 122.41(i)] [Water Code section 13383]:

1. Enter upon the Discharger's premises where a regulated facility or activity is located or conducted, or where records are kept under the conditions of this Order [40 CFR section 122.41(i)(1)];

2. Have access to and copy, at reasonable times, any records that must be kept under the conditions of this Order [40 CFR section 122.41(i)(2)];

3. Inspect and photograph, at reasonable times, any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and control equipment), practices, or operations regulated or required under this Order [section 122.41(i)(3)]; and

4. Sample or monitor, at reasonable times, for the purposes of assuring Order compliance or as otherwise authorized by the CWA or the Water Code, any substances or parameters at any location [40 CFR section 122.41(i)(4)].

## G. Bypass

1. Definitions

   a. "Bypass" means the intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of a treatment facility [40 CFR section 122.41(m)(1)(i)].

   b. "Severe property damage" means substantial physical damage to property, damage to the treatment facilities, which causes them to become inoperable, or substantial and permanent loss of natural resources that can reasonably be expected to occur in the absence of a bypass. Severe property damage does not mean economic loss caused by delays in production [40 CFR section 122.41(m)(1)(ii)].

2. Bypass not exceeding limitations. The Discharger may allow any bypass to occur which does not cause exceedances of effluent limitations, but only if it is for essential maintenance to assure efficient operation. These bypasses are not subject to the provisions listed in Standard Provisions – Permit Compliance I.G.3, I.G.4, and I.G.5 below [40 CFR section 122.41(m)(2)].

3. Prohibition of bypass. Bypass is prohibited, and the Regional Water Board may take enforcement action against a Discharger for bypass, unless [40 CFR section 122.41(m)(4)(i)]:

   a. Bypass was unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage [40 CFR section 122.41(m)(4)(i)(A)];

   b. There were no feasible alternatives to the bypass, such as the use of auxiliary treatment facilities, retention of untreated wastes, or maintenance during normal periods of equipment downtime. This condition is not satisfied if adequate back-up equipment should have been installed in the exercise of reasonable engineering judgment to prevent a bypass that occurred during normal periods of equipment downtime or preventive maintenance [40 CFR section 122.41(m)(4)(i)(B)]; and

   c. The Discharger submitted notice to the Regional Water Board as required under Standard Provisions – Permit Compliance I.G.5 below [40 CFR section 122.41(m)(4)(i)(C)].

4. The Regional Water Board may approve an anticipated bypass, after considering its adverse effects, if the Regional Water Board determines that it will meet the three conditions listed in Standard Provisions – Permit Compliance I.G.3 above [40 CFR section 122.41(m)(4)(ii)].

5. Notice

   a. Anticipated bypass. If the Discharger knows in advance of the need for a bypass, it shall submit a notice, if possible at least 10 days before the date of the bypass [40 CFR section 122.41(m)(3)(i)].

   b. Unanticipated bypass. The Discharger shall submit notice of an unanticipated bypass as required in Standard Provisions - Reporting V.E below (24-hour notice) [40 CFR section 122.41(m)(3)(ii)].

## H. Upset

Upset means an exceptional incident in which there is unintentional and temporary noncompliance with technology based permit effluent limitations because of factors beyond the reasonable control of the Discharger. An upset does not include noncompliance to the extent caused by operational error, improperly designed treatment facilities, inadequate treatment facilities, lack of preventive maintenance, or careless or improper operation [40 CFR section 122.41(n)(1)].

1. Effect of an upset. An upset constitutes an affirmative defense to an action brought for noncompliance with such technology based permit effluent limitations if the requirements of Standard Provisions – Permit Compliance I.H.2 below are met. No determination made during administrative review of claims that noncompliance was

caused by upset, and before an action for noncompliance, is final administrative action subject to judicial review [40 CFR section 122.41(n)(2)].

2. Conditions necessary for a demonstration of upset. A Discharger who wishes to establish the affirmative defense of upset shall demonstrate, through properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs or other relevant evidence that [40 CFR section 122.41(n)(3)]:

   a. An upset occurred and that the Discharger can identify the cause(s) of the upset [40 CFR section 122.41(n)(3)(i)];

   b. The permitted facility was, at the time, being properly operated [40 CFR section 122.41(n)(3)(ii)];

   c. The Discharger submitted notice of the upset as required in Standard Provisions – Reporting V.E.2.b below (24-hour notice) [40 CFR section 122.41(n)(3)(iii)]; and

   d. The Discharger complied with any remedial measures required under Standard Provisions – Permit Compliance I.C above [40 CFR section 122.41(n)(3)(iv)].

3. Burden of proof. In any enforcement proceeding, the Discharger seeking to establish the occurrence of an upset has the burden of proof [40 CFR section 122.41(n)(4)].

## II. STANDARD PROVISIONS – PERMIT ACTION

### A. General

This Order may be modified, revoked and reissued, or terminated for cause. The filing of a request by the Discharger for modification, revocation and reissuance, or termination, or a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance does not stay any Order condition [40 CFR section 122.41(f)].

### B. Duty to Reapply

If the Discharger wishes to continue an activity regulated by this Order after the expiration date of this Order, the Discharger must apply for and obtain a new permit [40 CFR section 122.41(b)].

### C. Transfers

This Order is not transferable to any person except after notice to the Regional Water Board. The Regional Water Board may require modification or revocation and reissuance of the Order to change the name of the Discharger and incorporate such other requirements as may be necessary under the CWA and the Water Code [40 CFR sections 122.41(l)(3) and 122.61].

## III. STANDARD PROVISIONS – MONITORING

**A.** Samples and measurements taken for the purpose of monitoring shall be representative of the monitored activity [40 CFR section 122.41(j)(1)].

**B.** Monitoring results must be conducted according to test procedures under Part 136 or, in the case of sludge use or disposal, approved under Part 136 unless otherwise specified in Part 503 unless other test procedures have been specified in this Order [40 CFR sections 122.41(j)(4) and 122.44(i)(1)(iv)].

## IV. STANDARD PROVISIONS – RECORDS

**A.** Except for records of monitoring information required by this Order related to the Discharger's sewage sludge use and disposal activities, which shall be retained for a period of at least five years (or longer as required by Part 503), the Discharger shall retain records of all monitoring information, including all calibration and maintenance records and all original strip chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation, copies of all reports required by this Order, and records of all data used to complete the application for this Order, for a period of at least three (3) years from the date of the sample, measurement, report or application. This period may be extended by request of the Regional Water Board Executive Officer at any time [40 CFR section 122.41(j)(2)].

**B.** Records of monitoring information shall include:

1. The date, exact place, and time of sampling or measurements [40 CFR section 122.41(j)(3)(i)];
2. The individual(s) who performed the sampling or measurements [40 CFR section 122.41(j)(3)(ii)];
3. The date(s) analyses were performed [40 CFR section 122.41(j)(3)(iii)];
4. The individual(s) who performed the analyses [40 CFR section 122.41(j)(3)(iv)];
5. The analytical techniques or methods used [40 CFR section 122.41(j)(3)(v)]; and
6. The results of such analyses [40 CFR section 122.41(j)(3)(vi)].

**C. Claims of confidentiality for the following information will be denied [section 122.7(b)]:**

1. The name and address of any permit applicant or Discharger [40 CFR section 122.7(b)(1)]; and
2. Permit applications and attachments, permits and effluent data [40 CFR section 122.7(b)(2)].

## V. STANDARD PROVISIONS – REPORTING

### A. Duty to Provide Information

The Discharger shall furnish to the Regional Water Board, State Water Board, or USEPA within a reasonable time, any information which the Regional Water Board, State Water Board, or USEPA may request to determine whether cause exists for modifying, revoking and reissuing, or terminating this Order or to determine compliance with this Order. Upon request, the Discharger shall also furnish to the Regional Water Board, State Water Board, or USEPA copies of records required to be kept by this Order [section 122.41(h)] [Water Code section 13267].

### B. Signatory and Certification Requirements

1. All applications, reports, or information submitted to the Regional Water Board, State Water Board, and/or USEPA shall be signed and certified in accordance with Standard Provisions – Reporting V.B.2, V.B.3, V.B.4, and V.B.5 below [40 CFR section 122.41(k)].

2. All permit applications shall be signed by either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official [40 CFR section 122.22(a)(3)].

3. All reports required by this Order and other information requested by the Regional Water Board, State Water Board, or USEPA shall be signed by a person described in Standard Provisions – Reporting V.B.2 above, or by a duly authorized representative of that person. A person is a duly authorized representative only if:

   a. The authorization is made in writing by a person described in Standard Provisions – Reporting V.B.2 above [40 CFR section 122.22(b)(1)];

   b. The authorization specifies either an individual or a position having responsibility for the overall operation of the regulated facility or activity such as the position of plant manager, operator of a well or a well field, superintendent, position of equivalent responsibility, or an individual or position having overall responsibility for environmental matters for the company. (A duly authorized representative may thus be either a named individual or any individual occupying a named position.) [40 CFR section 122.22(b)(2)]; and

   c. The written authorization is submitted to the Regional Water Board and State Water Board [40 CFR section 122.22(b)(3)].

4. If an authorization under Standard Provisions – Reporting V.B.3 above is no longer accurate because a different individual or position has responsibility for the overall operation of the facility, a new authorization satisfying the requirements of Standard Provisions – Reporting V.B.3 above must be submitted to the Regional Water Board and State Water Board prior to or together with any reports, information, or applications, to be signed by an authorized representative [40 CFR section 122.22(c)].

5. Any person signing a document under Standard Provisions – Reporting V.B.2 or V.B.3 above shall make the following certification:

   "I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations." [40 CFR section 122.22(d)].

## C. Monitoring Reports

1. Monitoring results shall be reported at the intervals specified in the Monitoring and Reporting Program (Attachment E) in this Order [40 CFR section 122.22(l)(4)].

2. Monitoring results must be reported on a Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) form or forms provided or specified by the Regional Water Board or State Water Board for reporting results of monitoring of sludge use or disposal practices [40 CFR section 122.41(l)(4)(i)].

3. If the Discharger monitors any pollutant more frequently than required by this Order using test procedures approved under Part 136, or another method required for an industry-specific waste stream under 40 CFR subchapters N or O, the results of this monitoring shall be included in the calculation and reporting of the data submitted in the DMR or sludge reporting form specified by the Regional Water Board [section 122.41(l)(4)(ii)].

4. Calculations for all limitations, which require averaging of measurements, shall utilize an arithmetic mean unless otherwise specified in this Order [40 CFR section 122.41(l)(4)(iii)].

## D. Compliance Schedules

Reports of compliance or noncompliance with, or any progress reports on, interim and final requirements contained in any compliance schedule of this Order, shall be submitted no later than 14 days following each schedule date [40 CFR section 122.41(l)(5)].

## E. Twenty-Four Hour Reporting

1. The Discharger shall report any noncompliance that may endanger health or the environment. Any information shall be provided orally within 24 hours from the time the Discharger becomes aware of the circumstances. A written submission shall also be provided within five (5) days of the time the Discharger becomes aware of the circumstances. The written submission shall contain a description of the

noncompliance and its cause; the period of noncompliance, including exact dates and times, and if the noncompliance has not been corrected, the anticipated time it is expected to continue; and steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent reoccurrence of the noncompliance [40 CFR section 122.41(l)(6)(i)].

2. The following shall be included as information that must be reported within 24 hours under this paragraph [40 CFR section 122.41(l)(6)(ii)]:

   **a.** Any unanticipated bypass that exceeds any effluent limitation in this Order [40 CFR section 122.41(l)(6)(ii)(A)].

   **b.** Any upset that exceeds any effluent limitation in this Order [40 CFR section 122.41(l)(6)(ii)(B)].

3. The Regional Water Board may waive the above-required written report under this provision on a case-by-case basis if an oral report has been received within 24 hours [40 CFR section 122.41(l)(6)(iii)].

## F. Planned Changes

The Discharger shall give notice to the Regional Water Board as soon as possible of any planned physical alterations or additions to the permitted facility. Notice is required under this provision only when [40 CFR section 122.41(l)(1)]:

1. The alteration or addition to a permitted facility may meet one of the criteria for determining whether a facility is a new source in section 122.29(b) [40 CFR section 122.41(l)(1)(i)]; or

2. The alteration or addition could significantly change the nature or increase the quantity of pollutants discharged. This notification applies to pollutants that are subject neither to effluent limitations in this Order nor to notification requirements under section 122.42(a)(1) (see Additional Provisions—Notification Levels VII.A.1) 40 CFR [section 122.41(l)(1)(ii)].

3. The alteration or addition results in a significant change in the Discharger's sludge use or disposal practices, and such alteration, addition, or change may justify the application of permit conditions that are different from or absent in the existing permit, including notification of additional use or disposal sites not reported during the permit application process or not reported pursuant to an approved land application plan [40 CFR section 122.41(l)(1)(iii)].

## G. Anticipated Noncompliance

The Discharger shall give advance notice to the Regional Water Board or State Water Board of any planned changes in the permitted facility or activity that may result in noncompliance with this Order requirements [40 CFR section 122.41(l)(2)].

### H. Other Noncompliance

The Discharger shall report all instances of noncompliance not reported under Standard Provisions – Reporting V.C, V.D, and V.E above at the time monitoring reports are submitted. The reports shall contain the information listed in Standard Provision – Reporting V.E above [40 CFR section 122.41(l)(7)].

### I. Other Information

When the Discharger becomes aware that it failed to submit any relevant facts in a permit application, or submitted incorrect information in a permit application or in any report to the Regional Water Board, State Water Board, or USEPA, the Discharger shall promptly submit such facts or information [40 CFR section 122.41(l)(8)].

## VI. STANDARD PROVISIONS – ENFORCEMENT

**A.** The Regional Water Board is authorized to enforce the terms of this permit under several provisions of the Water Code, including, but not limited to, sections 13385, 13386, and 13387.

**B.** The CWA provides that any person who violates section 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318 or 405 of the Act, or any permit condition or limitation implementing any such sections in a permit issued under section 402, or any requirement imposed in a pretreatment program approved under sections 402(a)(3) or 402(b)(8) of the Act, is subject to a civil penalty not to exceed $25,000 per day for each violation. The CWA provides that any person who negligently violates sections 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318, or 405 of the Act, or any condition or limitation implementing any of such sections in a permit issued under section 402 of the Act, or any requirement imposed in a pretreatment program approved under section 402(a)(3) or 402(b)(8) of the Act, is subject to criminal penalties of $2,500 to $25,000 per day of violation, or imprisonment of not more than one (1) year, or both. In the case of a second or subsequent conviction for a negligent violation, a person shall be subject to criminal penalties of not more than $50,000 per day of violation, or by imprisonment of not more than two (2) years, or both. Any person who knowingly violates such sections, or such conditions or limitations is subject to criminal penalties of $5,000 to $50,000 per day of violation, or imprisonment for not more than three (3) years, or both. In the case of a second or subsequent conviction for a knowing violation, a person shall be subject to criminal penalties of not more than $100,000 per day of violation, or imprisonment of not more than six (6) years, or both. Any person who knowingly violates section 301, 302, 303, 306, 307, 308, 318 or 405 of the Act, or any permit condition or limitation implementing any of such sections in a permit issued under section 402 of the Act, and who knows at that time that he thereby places another person in imminent danger of death or serious bodily injury, shall, upon conviction, be subject to a fine of not more than $250,000 or imprisonment of not more than 15 years, or both. In the case of a second or subsequent conviction for a knowing endangerment violation, a person shall be subject to a fine of not more than $500,000 or by imprisonment of not more than 30 years, or both. An organization, as defined in section 309(c)(3)(B)(iii) of the CWA, shall, upon conviction of violating the imminent danger provision, be subject to a fine of not more than $1,000,000 and can be fined up to

$2,000,000 for second or subsequent convictions [40 CFR *section 122.41(a)(2)*] [*Water Code sections 13385 and 13387*].

**C.** Any person may be assessed an administrative penalty by the Regional Water Board for violating section 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318 or 405 of this Act, or any permit condition or limitation implementing any of such sections in a permit issued under section 402 of this Act. Administrative penalties for Class I violations are not to exceed $10,000 per violation, with the maximum amount of any Class I penalty assessed not to exceed $25,000. Penalties for Class II violations are not to exceed $10,000 per day for each day during which the violation continues, with the maximum amount of any Class II penalty not to exceed $125,000 [40 CFR *section 122.41(a)(3)*].

**D.** The CWA provides that any person who falsifies, tampers with, or knowingly renders inaccurate any monitoring device or method required to be maintained under this permit shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than $10,000, or by imprisonment for not more than 2 years, or both. If a conviction of a person is for a violation committed after a first conviction of such person under this paragraph, punishment is a fine of not more than $20,000 per day of violation, or by imprisonment of not more than 4 years, or both [40 CFR *section 122.41(j)(5)*].

**E.** The CWA provides that any person who knowingly makes any false statement, representation, or certification in any record or other document submitted or required to be maintained under this Order, including monitoring reports or reports of compliance or noncompliance shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than $10,000 per violation, or by imprisonment for not more than six months per violation, or by both [40 CFR *section 122.41(k)(2)*].

## VII. ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS – NOTIFICATION LEVELS

### A. Non-Municipal Facilities

Existing manufacturing, commercial, mining, and silvicultural Dischargers shall notify the Regional Water Board as soon as they know or have reason to believe [40 CFR section 122.42(a)]:

**1.** That any activity has occurred or will occur that would result in the discharge, on a routine or frequent basis, of any toxic pollutant that is not limited in this Order, if that discharge will exceed the highest of the following "notification levels" [40 CFR section 122.42(a)(1)]:

**a.** 100 micrograms per liter (µg/L) [40 CFR section 122.42(a)(1)(i)];

**b.** 200 µg/L for acrolein and acrylonitrile; 500 µg/L for 2,4-dinitrophenol and 2-methyl-4,6-dinitrophenol; and 1 milligram per liter (mg/L) for antimony [40 CFR section 122.42(a)(1)(ii)];

**c.** Five (5) times the maximum concentration value reported for that pollutant in the Report of Waste Discharge [40 CFR section 122.42(a)(1)(iii)]; or

**d.** The level established by the Regional Water Board in accordance with 40 CFR section 122.44(f) [40 CFR section 122.42(a)(1)(iv)].

**2.** That any activity has occurred or will occur that would result in the discharge, on a non-routine or infrequent basis, of any toxic pollutant that is not limited in this Order, if that discharge will exceed the highest of the following "notification levels" [40 CFR section 122.42(a)(2)]:

**e.** 500 micrograms per liter (µg/L) [40 CFR section 122.42(a)(2)(i)];

**f.** 1 milligram per liter (mg/L) for antimony [40 CFR section 122.42(a)(2)(ii)];

**g.** Ten (10) times the maximum concentration value reported for that pollutant in the Report of Waste Discharge [40 CFR section 122.42(a)(2)(iii)]; or

**h.** The level established by the Regional Water Board in accordance with 40 CFR section 122.44(f) [40 CFR section 122.42(a)(2)(iv)].

# ATTACHMENT E – MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM (MRP NO. 2165)

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## ATTACHMENT E – MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM (MRP) NO. 2165

Title 40 the Code of Federal Regulations, section 122.48 requires that all NPDES permits specify monitoring and reporting requirements. Water Code Sections 13267 and 13383 also authorize the Regional Water Quality Control Board (Regional Water Board) to require technical and monitoring reports. This MRP establishes monitoring and reporting requirements, which implement the federal and California regulations.

## I. GENERAL MONITORING PROVISIONS

**A.** Storm water effluent monitoring stations shall be established in each of three oil- water separators at the Facility. In Parcels 1 and 2, an effluent sampling station (EFF-001) shall be established in the last chamber of the oil-water separator prior to discharge from Discharge Point 001 to the La Paloma Avenue storm drain [Latitude 33 º, 45', 33" N", Longitude118º, 16', 2" W"]. In Parcel 3, an effluent sampling station (EFF-002) shall be established in the last chamber of the oil-water separator prior to discharge from Discharge Point 002 to the La Paloma Avenue storm drain [Latitude 33 º, 45', 33" N, Longitude 118 º, 15', 57" W]. In Parcels 4 and 5, an effluent sampling station (EFF-003) shall be established in the last chamber of the oil-water separator prior to discharge from Discharge Point 003 to the La Paloma Avenue storm drain [Latitude 33 º, 45', 36" N, Longitude 118 º, 15', 55" W]. For hydrostatic test water, effluent monitoring station (EFF-004) shall be established at a point prior to discharge from Discharge Point 004 to Los Angeles Inner Harbor Latitude 33 º, 45', 31" N", Longitude 118 º, 16', 4" W" All sampling stations shall be located where representative samples of that effluent can be obtained.

**B.** Effluent samples shall be taken downstream of any addition to treatment works and prior to mixing with the receiving waters.

**C.** The Regional Water Board shall be notified in writing of any change in the sampling stations once established or in the methods for determining the quantities of pollutants in the individual waste streams.

**D.** Pollutants shall be analyzed using the analytical methods described in 40 CFR sections 136.3, 136.4, and 136.5 (revised May 18, 2012); or, where no methods are specified for a given pollutant, by methods approved by this Regional Water Board or the State Water Board.

Laboratories analyzing effluent samples and receiving water samples shall be certified by the California Department of Public Health Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program (ELAP) or approved by the Executive Officer and must include quality assurance/quality control (QA/QC) data in their reports. A copy of the laboratory certification shall be provided each time a new certification and/or renewal of the certification is obtained from ELAP.

**E.** For any analyses performed for which no procedure is specified in the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) guidelines or in the MRP, the constituent or

parameter analyzed and the method or procedure used must be specified in the monitoring report.

**F.** Each monitoring report must affirm in writing that "all analyses were conducted at a laboratory certified for such analyses by the Department of Public Health or approved by the Executive Officer and in accordance with current USEPA guideline procedures or as specified in this MRP".

**G.** The monitoring reports shall specify the analytical method used, the Method Detection Limit (MDL), and the Minimum Level (ML) for each pollutant. For the purpose of reporting compliance with numerical limitations, performance goals, and receiving water limitations, analytical data shall be reported by one of the following methods, as appropriate:

1. An actual numerical value for sample results greater than or equal to the ML; or

2. "Detected, but Not Quantified (DNQ)" if results are greater than or equal to the laboratory's MDL but less than the ML; or,

3. "Not-Detected (ND)" for sample results less than the laboratory's MDL with the MDL indicated for the analytical method used.

Analytical data reported as "less than" for the purpose of reporting compliance with permit limitations shall be the same or lower than the permit limit(s) established for the given parameter.

Current MLs (Attachment H) are those published by the State Water Board in the Policy for the Implementation of Toxics Standards for Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries of California, February 24, 2005.

**H.** Where possible, the MLs employed for effluent analyses shall be lower than the permit limitations established for a given parameter. If the ML value is not below the effluent limitation, then the lowest ML value and its associated analytical method shall be selected for compliance purposes. At least once a year, the Discharger shall submit a list of the analytical methods employed for each test and associated laboratory QA/QC procedures.

The Regional Water Board, in consultation with the State Water Board Quality Assurance Program, shall establish a ML that is not contained in Attachment H to be included in the Discharger's permit in any of the following situations:

1. When the pollutant under consideration is not included in Attachment H;

2. When the Discharger and Regional Water Board agree to include in the permit a test method that is more sensitive than that specified in Part 136 (revised May 18, 2012);

3. When the Discharger agrees to use an ML that is lower than that listed in Attachment H;

4. When the Discharger demonstrates that the calibration standard matrix is sufficiently different from that used to establish the ML in Attachment H, and proposes an appropriate ML for their matrix; or,

5. When the Discharger uses a method whose quantification practices are not consistent with the definition of an ML. Examples of such methods are the USEPA-approved method 1613 for dioxins and furans, method 1624 for volatile organic substances, and method 1625 for semi-volatile organic substances. In such cases, the Discharger, the Regional Water Board, and the State Water Board shall agree on a lowest quantifiable limit and that limit will substitute for the ML for reporting and compliance determination purposes.

**I.** Water/wastewater samples must be analyzed within allowable holding time limits as specified in 40 CFR section 136.3. All QA/QC items must be run on the same dates the samples were actually analyzed, and the results shall be reported in the Regional Water Board format, when it becomes available, and submitted with the laboratory reports. Proper chain of custody procedures must be followed, and a copy of the chain of custody shall be submitted with the report.

**J.** All analyses shall be accompanied by the chain of custody, including but not limited to data and time of sampling, sample identification, and name of person who performed sampling, date of analysis, name of person who performed analysis, QA/QC data, method detection limits, analytical methods, copy of laboratory certification, and a perjury statement executed by the person responsible for the laboratory.

**K.** The Discharger shall calibrate and perform maintenance procedures on all monitoring instruments and to insure accuracy of measurements, or shall insure that both equipment activities will be conducted.

**L.** The Discharger shall have, and implement, an acceptable written quality assurance (QA) plan for laboratory analyses. Unless otherwise specified in the analytical method, duplicate samples must be analyzed at a frequency of 5% (1 in 20 samples) with at least one if there is fewer than 20 samples in a batch. A batch is defined as a single analytical run encompassing no more than 24 hours from start to finish. A similar frequency shall be maintained for analyzing spiked samples.

**M.** When requested by the Regional Water Board or USEPA, the Discharger will participate in the NPDES discharge monitoring report QA performance study. The Discharger must have a success rate equal to or greater than 80%.

**N.** For parameters that both average monthly and daily maximum limits are specified and the monitoring frequency is less than four times a month, the following shall apply. If an analytical result is greater than the average monthly limit, the Discharger shall collect four additional samples at approximately equal intervals during the month, until compliance with the average monthly limit has been demonstrated. All five analytical results shall be reported in the monitoring report for that month, or 45 days after results for the additional samples were received, whichever is later. In the event of

noncompliance with an average monthly effluent limitation, the sampling frequency for that constituent shall be increased to weekly and shall continue at this level until compliance with the average monthly effluent limitation has been demonstrated. The Discharger shall provide for the approval of the Executive Officer a program to ensure future compliance with the average monthly limit.

**O.** In the event wastes are transported to a different disposal site during the report period, the following shall be reported in the monitoring report:

1. Types of wastes and quantity of each type;

2. Name and address for each hauler of wastes (or method of transport if other than by hauling); and

3. Location of the final point(s) of disposal for each type of waste.

If no wastes are transported off-site during the reporting period, a statement to that effect shall be submitted.

**P.** Each monitoring report shall state whether or not there was any change in the discharge as described in the Order during the reporting period.

**Q.** Laboratories analyzing monitoring samples shall be certified by the Department of Public Health, in accordance with the provision of Water Code section 13176, and must include quality assurance/quality control data with their reports.

## II. MONITORING LOCATIONS

The Discharger shall establish the following monitoring locations to demonstrate compliance with the effluent limitations, discharge specifications, and other requirements in this Order:

**Table E-1. Monitoring Station Locations**

| Discharge Point Name | Monitoring Location Name | Monitoring Location Description (include Latitude and Longitude when available) |
|---|---|---|
| 001 | EFF-001 | After treatment in the oil-water separator located at Latitude 33 °, 45', 33" N", Longitude 118 °, 16', 2" W" |
| 002 | EFF-002 | After treatment in the oil -water separator located at Latitude 33 °, 45', 33" N", Longitude 118 °, 15', 57" W" |
| 003 | EFF-003 | After treatment in the oil -water separator located at Latitude 33 °, 45', 31" N", Longitude 118 °, 16', 4" W" |
| 004 | EFF-004 | Prior to Discharge Point 004 to Los Angeles Inner Harbor Latitude 33 °, 45', 31" N", Longitude 118 °, 16', 4" W" |
| -- | RSW-001 | A point less than 50 feet from Discharge Point 004 (within the influence of the discharge) by Battery 1. The direction of the tidal flow at the time of sample collection shall be away from the discharge point and towards the sampling point. |

| Discharge Point Name | Monitoring Location Name | Monitoring Location Description (include Latitude and Longitude when available) |
|---|---|---|
| -- | RSW-002 | A point greater than 50 feet from the Discharge Point 004 (outside the influence of the discharge) by Battery 1. The direction of the tidal flow at the time of sample collection shall be towards the discharge point and away from the sampling point. |

## III. INFLUENT MONITORING REQUIREMENTS – NOT APPLICABLE

## IV. EFFLUENT MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

### A. Monitoring Locations EFF-001, EFF-002, and EFF-003

1. The Discharger shall monitor storm water runoff at Monitoring Location EFF-001, EFF-002, and EFF-003 during discharge to surface waters, as follows. If more than one analytical test method is listed for a given parameter, the Discharger must select from the listed methods and corresponding Minimum Level to ensure compliance with the effluent limitations:

**Table E-2. Effluent Monitoring – Monitoring Locations EFF-001, EFF-002, EFF-003**

| Parameter | Units | Sample Type | Minimum Sampling Frequency[1] | Required Analytical Test Method |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total Flow | gal/day | Metered | 1/Discharge Event | [2] |
| pH | pH Units | Grab | 1/Discharge Event | [2] |
| Temperature | °F | Grab | 1/Discharge Event | [2] |
| Oil and Grease[3] | mg/L | Grab | 1/Discharge Event | [2] |
| Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) (5-day @ 20 deg. C)[3] | mg/L | Grab | 1/Discharge Event | [2] |
| Total Organic Carbon | mg/L | Grab | 1/Discharge Event | [2] |
| Conductivity | µmho/cm | Grab | 1/Discharge Event | [2] |
| Total Suspended Solids (TSS)[3] | mg/L | Grab | 1/Discharge Event | [2] |
| Settleable Solids | ml/L | Grab | 1/Discharge Event | [2] |
| Turbidity | mg/L | Grab | 1/Discharge Event | [2] |
| Sulfide[3] | mg/L | Grab | 1/Discharge Event | [2] |
| Fecal Coliform | MPN/ 100 mL | Grab | 1/Discharge Event | [2] |
| Enterococcus | MPN/ 100 ml | Grab | 1/Discharge Event | [2] |
| Total Coliform | MPN/ 100 ml | Grab | 1/Discharge Event | [2] |
| Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (TPH) as Gasoline ($C_4$-$C_{12}$)[3] | µg/L | Grab | 1/Discharge Event | EPA Method 503.1 or 8015B |
| TPH as Diesel ($C_{13}$-$C_{22}$)[3] | µg/L | Grab | 1/Discharge Event | EPA Method 503.1, 8015B, or 8270 |
| TPH as Waste Oil ($C_{23+}$)[3] | µg/L | Grab | 1/Discharge Event | EPA Method 503.1, 8015B, or 8270 |

| Parameter | Units | Sample Type | Minimum Sampling Frequency[1] | Required Analytical Test Method |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Phenolic Compounds, Total[3,4] | mg/L | Grab | 1/Discharge Event | [2] |
| Ammonia Nitrogen, Total (as N) | mg/L | Grab | 1/Discharge Event | [2] |
| Arsenic, Total Recoverable[3] | µg/L | Grab | 1/Discharge Event | [2] |
| Chromium (VI) | µg/L | Grab | 1/Discharge Event | [2] |
| Total Chromium | µg/L | Grab | 1/Discharge Event | [2] |
| Copper, Total Recoverable[3] | µg/L | Grab | 1/Discharge Event | [2] |
| Lead, Total Recoverable[3] | µg/L | Grab | 1/Discharge Event | [2] |
| Mercury, Total Recoverable[3] | µg/L | Grab | 1/Discharge Event | [2] |
| Nickel, Total Recoverable[3] | µg/L | Grab | 1/Discharge Event | [2] |
| Selenium, Total Recoverable | µg/L | Grab | 1/Discharge Event | [2] |
| Silver, Total Recoverable[3] | µg/L | Grab | 1/Discharge Event | [2] |
| Thallium, Total Recoverable[3] | µg/L | Grab | 1/Discharge Event | [2] |
| Zinc, Total Recoverable[3] | µg/L | Grab | 1/Discharge Event | [2] |
| Benzene | µg/L | Grab | 1/Discharge Event | [2] |
| Bis (2-ethylhexyl)phthalate[3] | µg/L | Grab | 1/Discharge Event | [2] |
| Ethylbenzene | µg/L | Grab | 1/Discharge Event | [2] |
| Toluene | µg/L | Grab | 1/Discharge Event | [2] |
| Xylene | µg/L | Grab | 1/Discharge Event | [2] |
| 4,4'-DDT, Total[3,5] | µg/L | Grab | 1/Discharge Event | [2] |
| Total PCBs[3,5,6] | µg/L | Grab | 1/Discharge Event | [2] |
| Benzo(a)pyrene, Total[5] | µg/L | Grab | 1/Discharge Event | [2] |
| Chrysene, Total[5] | µg/L | Grab | 1/Discharge Event | [2] |
| Acute Toxicity[7] | % Survival | Grab | 1/Year[8] | [2] |
| Remaining Priority Pollutants[9] | µg/L | Grab | 1/Year[8] | [2] |
| TCDD Equivalents[10] | µg/L | Grab | 1/Year[8] | [2] |

[1] During periods of extended discharge, no more than **one sample per week** (or a 7-day period) is required. Sampling shall be during the first hour of discharge. If, for safety reasons, a sample cannot be obtained during the first hour of discharge, a sample shall be obtained at the first safe opportunity and the reason for delay shall be included in the report. If there is no discharge to surface waters, then no monitoring is required. In the corresponding monitoring report, the Discharger will indicate under statement of perjury that no effluent was discharged to surface water during the reporting period. If more than one analytical test method is listed for a given parameter, the Discharger must select from the listed methods and corresponding Minimum Level.

[2] Pollutants shall be analyzed using the analytical methods described in Part 136; for priority pollutants the methods must meet the lowest minimum levels (MLs) specified in Attachment 4 of the SIP. Where no methods are specified for a given pollutant, the methods must be approved by this Regional Water Board or the State Water Board.

[3] The mass emission (lbs/day) for the discharge shall be calculated and reported using the limitation concentration and the actual flow rate measured at the time of discharge, using the formula.

$$M = 8.34 \times Ce \times Q$$

where: M = mass discharge for a pollutant, lbs/day

Ce = limitation concentration for a pollutant, mg/L

Q = actual discharge flow rate, MGD (million gallons per day)

[4] Phenolic compounds include the sum of the following individual chlorinated and non-chlorinated phenolic compounds: 2-chlorophenol; 2-nitrophenol; phenol; 2,4-dimethylphenol; 2,4-dichlorophenol; 2,4,6-trichlorophenol; 4-chloro-3-methylphenol; 2,4-dinitrophenol; 2-methyl-4,6-dinitrophenol; pentachlorophenol; and 4-nitrophenol.

[5] Water samples analyzed for these pollutants shall not be filtered.

[6] Total PCBs (polychlorinated biphenyls) means the sum of chlorinated biphenyls whose analytical characteristics resemble those of Aroclor-1016, Aroclor-1221, Aroclor-1232, Aroclor-1242, Aroclor-1248, Aroclor-1254, and Aroclor-1260.

[7] Refer to Section V, Whole Effluent Toxicity Testing Requirements.

[8] Monitoring is only required during years in which discharge occurs. Annual samples shall be collected during the first discharge of the year. If there is no discharge to surface waters, the Discharger will indicate in the corresponding monitoring report, understatement of perjury that no effluent was discharged to surface water during the reporting period.

[9] Priority Pollutants as defined by the California Toxics Rule (CTR) defined in Finding II.K of the Limitations and Discharge Requirements of this Order.

[10] TCDD equivalents shall be calculated using the following formula, where the Minimum Levels (ML), and toxicity equivalency factors (TEFs) are as listed in the Table below. The Discharger shall report all measured values of individual congeners, including data qualifiers. When calculating TCDD equivalents, the Discharger shall set congener concentrations below the minimum levels to zero. USEPA method 1613 may be used to analyze dioxin and furan congeners.

$$\text{Dioxin-TEQ (TCDD equivalents)} = \Sigma(C_X \times TEF_X)$$

where: $C_X$ = concentration of dioxin or furan congener x

$TEF_X$ = TEF for congener x

**Toxicity Equivalency Factors**

| Congeners | Minimum Level (pg/L) | Toxicity Equivalence Factor (TEF) |
|---|---|---|
| 2,3,7,8 - tetra CDD | 10 | 1.0 |
| 1,2,3,7,8 - penta CDD | 50 | 1.0 |
| 1,2,3,4,7,8 - hexa CDD | 50 | 0.1 |
| 1,2,3,6,7,8 - hexa CDD | 50 | 0.1 |
| 1,2,3,7,8,9 - hexa CDD | 50 | 0.1 |
| 1,2,3,4,6,7,8 - hepta CDD | 50 | 0.01 |
| Octa CDD | 100 | 0.0001 |
| 2,3,7,8 - tetra CDF | 10 | 0.1 |
| 1,2,3,7,8 - penta CDF | 50 | 0.05 |
| 2,3,4,7,8 - penta CDF | 50 | 0.5 |
| 1,2,3,4,7,8 - hexa CDF | 50 | 0.1 |
| 1,2,3,6,7,8 - hexa CDF | 50 | 0.1 |
| 1,2,3,7,8,9 - hexa CDF | 50 | 0.1 |
| 2,3,4,6,7,8 - hexa CDF | 50 | 0.1 |
| 1,2,3,4,6,7,8 - hepta CDFs | 50 | 0.01 |
| 1,2,3,4,7,8,9 - hepta CDFs | 50 | 0.01 |
| Octa CDF | 100 | 0.0001 |

## B. Monitoring Location EFF-004

1. The Discharger shall monitor hydrostatic test water at Monitoring Location EFF-004, during discharge to surface waters, as follows. If more than one analytical test method is listed for a given parameter, the Discharger must select from the listed methods and corresponding Minimum Level to ensure compliance with the effluent limitations:

**Table E-3. Effluent Monitoring – Monitoring Locations EFF-004**

| Parameter | Units | Sample Type | Minimum Sampling Frequency[1] | Required Analytical Test Method |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total Flow | gal/day | Metered | 1/Discharge Event | [2] |
| pH | pH Units | Grab | 1/Discharge Event | [2] |
| Temperature | °F | Grab | 1/Discharge Event | [2] |
| Oil and Grease[3] | mg/L | Grab | 1/Discharge Event | [2] |
| Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) (5-day @ 20 deg. C)[3] | mg/L | Grab | 1/Discharge Event | [2] |
| Total Organic Carbon | mg/L | Grab | 1/Discharge Event | [2] |
| Total Suspended Solids (TSS)[3] | mg/L | Grab | 1/Discharge Event | [2] |
| Settleable Solids | ml/L | Grab | 1/Discharge Event | [2] |
| Turbidity | mg/L | Grab | 1/Discharge Event | [2] |
| Sulfide[3] | mg/L | Grab | 1/Discharge Event | [2] |
| Chlorine, Total Residual[3] | mg/L | Grab | 1/Discharge Event | [2] |
| Fecal Coliform | MPN/ 100 mL | Grab | 1/Discharge Event | [2] |
| Enterococcus | MPN/ 100 ml | Grab | 1/Discharge Event | [2] |
| Total Coliform | MPN/ 100 ml | Grab | 1/Discharge Event | [2] |
| Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (TPH) as Gasoline ($C_4$-$C_{12}$)[3] | µg/L | Grab | 1/Discharge Event | EPA Method 503.1 or 8015B |
| TPH as Diesel ($C_{13}$-$C_{22}$)[3] | µg/L | Grab | 1/Discharge Event | EPA Method 503.1, 8015B, or 8270 |
| TPH as Waste Oil ($C_{23+}$)[3] | µg/L | Grab | 1/Discharge Event | EPA Method 503.1, 8015B, or 8270 |
| Phenolic Compounds, Total[3,4] | mg/L | Grab | 1/Discharge Event | [2] |
| Ammonia Nitrogen, Total (as N) | mg/L | Grab | 1/Discharge Event | [2] |
| Arsenic, Total Recoverable | µg/L | Grab | 1/Discharge Event | [2] |
| Chromium (VI) | µg/L | Grab | 1/Discharge Event | [2] |
| Total Chromium | µg/L | Grab | 1/Discharge Event | [2] |
| Copper, Total Recoverable[3] | µg/L | Grab | 1/Discharge Event | [2] |
| Lead, Total Recoverable[3] | µg/L | Grab | 1/Discharge Event | [2] |
| Mercury, Total Recoverable | µg/L | Grab | 1/Discharge Event | [2] |

| Parameter | Units | Sample Type | Minimum Sampling Frequency[1] | Required Analytical Test Method |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nickel, Total Recoverable | µg/L | Grab | 1/Discharge Event | [2] |
| Selenium, Total Recoverable | µg/L | Grab | 1/Discharge Event | [2] |
| Silver, Total Recoverable | µg/L | Grab | 1/Discharge Event | [2] |
| Thallium, Total Recoverable | µg/L | Grab | 1/Discharge Event | [2] |
| Zinc, Total Recoverable[3] | µg/L | Grab | 1/Discharge Event | [2] |
| Bis (2-ethylhexyl)phthalate | µg/L | Grab | 1/Discharge Event | [2] |
| Benzene[3] | µg/L | Grab | 1/Discharge Event | [2] |
| Ethylbenzene | µg/L | Grab | 1/Discharge Event | [2] |
| Toluene | µg/L | Grab | 1/Discharge Event | [2] |
| Xylene | µg/L | Grab | 1/Discharge Event | [2] |
| Phenol | µg/L | Grab | 1/Discharge Event | [2] |
| 4,4'-DDT, Total[3,5] | µg/L | Grab | 1/Discharge Event | [2] |
| Total PCBs[3,5,6] | µg/L | Grab | 1/Discharge Event | [2] |
| Benzo(a)pyrene, Total[5] | µg/L | Grab | 1/Discharge Event | [2] |
| Chrysene, Total[5] | µg/L | Grab | 1/Discharge Event | [2] |
| Acute Toxicity[7] | % Survival | Grab | 1/Year[8] | [2] |
| Remaining Priority Pollutants[9] | µg/L | Grab | 1/Year[8] | [2] |
| TCDD Equivalents[10] | µg/L | Grab | 1/Year[8] | [2] |

[1] During periods of extended discharge, no more than **one sample per week** (or a 7-day period) is required. Sampling shall be during the first hour of discharge. If, for safety reasons, a sample cannot be obtained during the first hour of discharge, a sample shall be obtained at the first safe opportunity and the reason for delay shall be included in the report. If there is no discharge to surface waters, then no monitoring is required. In the corresponding monitoring report, the Discharger will indicate under statement of perjury that no effluent was discharged to surface water during the reporting period. If more than one analytical test method is listed for a given parameter, the Discharger must select from the listed methods and corresponding Minimum Level.

[2] Pollutants shall be analyzed using the analytical methods described in Part 136; for priority pollutants the methods must meet the lowest minimum levels (MLs) specified in Attachment 4 of the SIP. Where no methods are specified for a given pollutant, the methods must be approved by this Regional Water Board or the State Water Board.

[3] The mass emission (lbs/day) for the discharge shall be calculated and reported using the limitation concentration and the actual flow rate measured at the time of discharge, using the formula.

$$M = 8.34 \times Ce \times Q$$

where: M = mass discharge for a pollutant, lbs/day

Ce = limitation concentration for a pollutant, mg/L

Q = actual discharge flow rate, MGD (million gallons per day)

[4] Phenolic compounds include the sum of the following individual chlorinated and non-chlorinated phenolic compounds: 2-chlorophenol; 2-nitrophenol; phenol; 2,4-dimethylphenol; 2,4-dichlorophenol; 2,4,6-trichlorophenol; 4-chloro-3-methylphenol; 2,4-dinitrophenol; 2-methyl-4,6-dinitrophenol; pentachlorophenol; and 4-nitrophenol.

[5] Water samples analyzed for these pollutants shall not be filtered.

[6] Total PCBs (polychlorinated biphenyls) means the sum of chlorinated biphenyls whose analytical characteristics resemble those of Aroclor-1016, Aroclor-1221, Aroclor-1232, Aroclor-1242, Aroclor-1248, Aroclor-1254, and Aroclor-1260.

[7] Refer to Section V, Whole Effluent Toxicity Testing Requirements.

[8] Monitoring is only required during years in which discharge occurs. Annual samples shall be collected during the first discharge of the year. If there is no discharge to surface waters, the Discharger will indicate in the corresponding monitoring report, understatement of perjury that no effluent was discharged to surface water during the reporting period.

[9] Priority Pollutants as defined by the California Toxics Rule (CTR) defined in Finding II.K of the Limitations and Discharge Requirements of this Order.

[10] TCDD equivalents shall be calculated using the following formula, where the Minimum Levels (ML), and toxicity equivalency factors (TEFs) are as listed in the Table below. The Discharger shall report all measured values of individual congeners, including data qualifiers. When calculating TCDD equivalents, the Discharger shall set congener concentrations below the minimum levels to zero. USEPA method 1613 may be used to analyze dioxin and furan congeners.

$$\text{Dioxin-TEQ (TCDD equivalents)} = \Sigma(C_X \times TEF_X)$$

where: $C_X$ = concentration of dioxin or furan congener x

$TEF_X$ = TEF for congener x

**Toxicity Equivalency Factors**

| Congeners | Minimum Level (pg/L) | Toxicity Equivalence Factor (TEF) |
|---|---|---|
| 2,3,7,8 - tetra CDD | 10 | 1.0 |
| 1,2,3,7,8 - penta CDD | 50 | 1.0 |
| 1,2,3,4,7,8 - hexa CDD | 50 | 0.1 |
| 1,2,3,6,7,8 - hexa CDD | 50 | 0.1 |
| 1,2,3,7,8,9 - hexa CDD | 50 | 0.1 |
| 1,2,3,4,6,7,8 - hepta CDD | 50 | 0.01 |
| Octa CDD | 100 | 0.0001 |
| 2,3,7,8 - tetra CDF | 10 | 0.1 |
| 1,2,3,7,8 - penta CDF | 50 | 0.05 |
| 2,3,4,7,8 - penta CDF | 50 | 0.5 |
| 1,2,3,4,7,8 - hexa CDF | 50 | 0.1 |
| 1,2,3,6,7,8 - hexa CDF | 50 | 0.1 |
| 1,2,3,7,8,9 - hexa CDF | 50 | 0.1 |
| 2,3,4,6,7,8 - hexa CDF | 50 | 0.1 |
| 1,2,3,4,6,7,8 - hepta CDFs | 50 | 0.01 |
| 1,2,3,4,7,8,9 - hepta CDFs | 50 | 0.01 |
| Octa CDF | 100 | 0.0001 |

## C. Sediment Monitoring of Effluent at Monitoring Location EFF-001, EFF-002, EFF-003, and EFF-004

The Discharger must sample the discharge at the point following final treatment, prior to entering the receiving water. The exact location of the sampling point must be stipulated in the initial self-monitoring report. All samples shall be tested in accordance with USEPA or ASTM methodologies where such methods exist. Where no USEPA or ASTM methods exist, the State Water Board or Regional Water Board (collectively Water Boards) shall approve the use of other methods. Analytical tests shall be

conducted by laboratories certified by the California Department of Public Health in accordance with Water Code Section 13176.

**Table E-4. Sediment Monitoring Requirements**

| Parameter | Units | Sample Type | Minimum Sampling Frequency |
|---|---|---|---|
| Copper | mg/kg | Grab | 1/Year[1] |
| Lead | mg/kg | Grab | 1/Year[1] |
| Zinc | mg/kg | Grab | 1/Year[1] |
| PAHs | mg/kg | Grab | 1/Year[1] |
| DDT | mg/kg | Grab | 1/Year[1] |
| PCBs | mg/kg | Grab | 1/Year[1] |

[1] Monitoring is only required during years in which a discharge occurs as specified in Footnote 4 to Tables 6, 7, 8, and 9 page 19 of this Order. If monitoring is not triggered because of an exceedance, sediment monitoring must be conducted as described here at least once during the permit term.

## V. WHOLE EFFLUENT TOXICITY TESTING REQUIREMENTS

### A. Acute Toxicity

#### 1. Definition of Acute Toxicity.

Acute toxicity is a measure of primarily lethal effects that occur over a 96-hour period. Acute toxicity shall be measured in percent survival measured in undiluted (100%) effluent.

**a.** The average monthly survival in the undiluted effluent for any three (3) consecutive 96-hour static or continuous flow bioassay tests shall be at least 90%, and

**b.** No single test shall produce less than 70% survival.

#### 2. Acute Toxicity Effluent Monitoring Program.

**a. Method.** The Discharger shall conduct acute toxicity tests on (96-hour static renewal toxicity tests) on effluent grab samples, by methods specified in 40 CFR Part 136 which cites USEPA's *Methods for Measuring the Acute Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Freshwater and Marine Organisms*, Fifth Edition, October 2002, USEPA, Office of Water, Washington D.C. (EPA/821-R-02-012) or a more recent edition to ensure compliance. Effluent samples shall be collected after all treatment processes and before discharge to the receiving water.

**b. Test Species.** The fathead minnow, *Pimephales promelas* (Acute Toxicity Test Method 2000.0), shall be used as the test species for fresh water discharges and the topsmelt, *Atherinops affinis*, shall be used as the test species for

brackish effluent. However, if the salinity of the receiving water is between 1 to 32 parts per thousand (ppt), the Discharger may have the option of using the inland silverslide, *Menidia beryllina* (Acute Toxicity Test Method 2006.0), instead of the topsmelt. The method for topsmelt (Larval Survival and Growth Test Method 1006.0) is found in USEPA's *Short-term Method for Estimating the Chronic Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to West Coast Marine and Estuarine Organisms*, First Edition, August 1995 (EPA/600/R-95/136).

c. **Alternate Reporting.** For the acute toxicity testing with topsmelt, the Discharger may elect to report the results or endpoint from the first 96 hours of the chronic toxicity test as the results of the acute toxicity test, using USEPA's August 1995 method (EPA/600/R-95/136) to conduct the chronic toxicity test.

d. **Acute Toxicity Accelerated Monitoring**. If either of the above requirements (sections 1.a and 1.b) is not met, the Discharger shall conduct six additional tests, approximately every two weeks, over a 12-week period (or over the next six discharge events). The Discharger shall ensure that they receive results of a failing toxicity test within 24 hours of the close of the test and the additional tests shall begin within 5 business days of the receipt of the result. If the additional tests indicate compliance with the toxicity limitation, the Discharger may resume regular testing.

e. **Toxicity Identification Evaluation (TIE).**

i. If the results of any two of the six accelerated tests are less than 90% survival, then the Discharger shall immediately begin a Toxicity Identification Evaluation (TIE) and implement the Initial Investigation Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE) workplan. The TIE shall include all reasonable steps to identify the sources of toxicity. Once the sources are identified, the Discharger shall take all reasonable steps to reduce toxicity to meet the requirements.

ii. If the initial test and any of the additional six acute toxicity bioassay test results are less than 70% survival, the Discharger shall immediately begin a TIE and implement the Initial Investigation TRE workplan. Once the sources are identified, the Discharger shall take all reasonable steps to reduce toxicity to meet the requirements.

## B. Quality Assurance

1. Concurrent testing with a reference toxicant shall be conducted. Reference toxicant tests shall be conducted using the same test conditions as the effluent toxicity tests (e.g., same test duration, etc).

2. If either the reference toxicant test or effluent test does not meet all test acceptability criteria (TAC) as specified in the test methods manuals (EPA/600/4-91/002 and EPA/821-R-02-014), then the Discharger must re-sample and re-test at the earliest time possible.

3. Control and dilution water should be receiving water or laboratory water, as appropriate, as described in the manual. If the dilution water used is different from the culture water, a second control using culture water shall be used.

## C. Preparation of an Initial Investigation TRE Workplan

The Discharger shall prepare an submit a copy of the Discharger's Initial Investigation TRE workplan to he Executive Officer of the Regional Water Board for approval **within 90 days** of the effective date of this permit. If the Executive Officer does not disapprove the workplan within 60 days, the workplan shall become effective. The Discharger shall use USEPA manuals EPA/600/2-88/070 (industrial) or EPA/833B-99/002 (municipal) as guidance. This workplan shall describe the steps the Discharger intends to follow if toxicity is detected, and should include, at a minimum:

1. A description of the investigation and evaluation techniques that will be used to identify potential causes and sources of toxicity, effluent variability, and treatment system efficiency.

2. A description of the Facility's methods of maximizing in-house treatment efficiency and good housekeeping practices, and a list of all chemicals used in the operation of the Facility; and,

3. If a TIE is necessary, an indication of the person who would conduct the TIEs (i.e., an in-house expert or an outside contractor). See MRP Section V.E.3., for guidance manuals.

## D. Steps in Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE) and Toxicity Identification Evaluation (TIE)

1. If the results of the implementation of the Facility's Initial Investigation TRE workplan indicate the need to continue the TRE/TIE, the Discharger shall expeditiously develop a more detailed TRE workplan for submittal to the Executive Officer within 30 days of completion of the Initial Investigation TRE. The detailed workplan shall include, but not be limited to:

   a. Further actions to investigate and identify the cause of toxicity;

   b. Actions the Discharger will take to mitigate the impact of the discharge and prevent the recurrence of toxicity; and

   c. A schedule for these actions.

2. The following section summarizes the stepwise approach used in conducting the TRE:

   a. Step 1 includes basic data collection. Data collected for the accelerated monitoring requirements may be used to conduct the TRE;

**b.** Step 2 – Evaluates optimization of the treatment system operation, facility housekeeping, and the selection and use of in-plant process chemicals;

**c.** If Steps 1 and 2 are unsuccessful, Step 3 implements TIE and employment of all reasonable efforts using currently available TIE methodologies. The objective of the TIE shall be to identify the substance or combination of substances causing the observed toxicity;

**d.** Assuming successful identification or characterization of the toxicant(s), Step 4 evaluates final effluent treatment options;

**e.** Step 5 evaluates in-plant treatment options; and,

**f.** Step 6 consists of confirmation once a toxicity control method has been implemented.

Many recommended TRE elements parallel source control, pollution prevention, and storm water control program best management practices (BMPs). To prevent duplication of efforts, evidence of compliance with those reqiurements may be sufficient to comply with TRE requirements. By requiring the first steps of a TRE to be accelerated testing and review of the Facility's TRE workplan, a TRE may be ended in its early stages. All reasonable steps shall be taken to reduce toxicity to the required level. The TRE may be ended at any stage if monitoring indicates there is no longer toxicity (six consecutive acute toxicity test results are greater than 90% survival).

**3.** The Discharger shall initiate a TIE as part of the TRE process to identify the cause(s) of toxicity. The Discharger shall use the USEPA acute manual, chronic manual, EPA/600/6-91/005F (Phase I)/EPA/600/R-96-054 (for marine), EPA/600/R-92/080 (Phase II), and EPA/600/R-92/081 (Phase III) as guidance.

**4.** If a TRE/TIE is initiated prior to completion of the accelerated testing schedule required V.A.2.d and V.B.2.b of this MRP, then the accelerated testing schedule may be terminated, or used as necessary in performing the TRE/TIE, as determined by the Executive Officer.

**5.** Toxicity tests conducted as part of a TRE/TIE may also be used for compliance determination, if appropriate.

**6.** The Regional Water Board recognizes that toxicity may be episodic and identification of causes of and reduction of sources of toxicity may not be successful in all cases. Consideration of enforcement action by the Board will be based, in part, on the Discharger's actions and efforts to identify and control or reduce sources of consistent toxicity.

## E. Ammonia Removal

1. Except with prior approval from the Executive Officer of the Regional Water Board, ammonia shall not be removed from bioassay samples. The Discharger must demonstrate the effluent toxicity is caused by ammonia *because of* increasing test pH when conducting the toxicity test. It is important to distinguish the potential toxic effects of ammonia from other pH-sensitive chemicals, such as certain heavy metals, sulfide, and cyanide. The following may be steps to demonstrate that the toxicity is caused by ammonia and not other toxicants before the Executive Officer would allow for control of pH in the test.

    a. There is consistent toxicity in the effluent and the maximum pH in the toxicity test is in the range to cause toxicity due to increased pH.

    b. Chronic ammonia concentrations in the effluent are greater than 4 mg/L total ammonia.

    c. Conduct graduated pH tests as specified in the TIE methods. For example, mortality should be higher at pH 8 and lower at pH 6.

    d. Treat the effluent with a zeolite column to remove ammonia. Mortality in the zeolite-treated effluent should be lower than the non-zeolite-treated effluent. Then add ammonia back to the zeolite-treated samples to confirm toxicity due to ammonia.

2. When it has been demonstrated that toxicity is due to ammonia because of increasing test pH, pH may be controlled using appropriate procedures which do not significantly alter the nature of the effluent, after submitting a written request to the Regional Water Board, and receiving written permission expressing approval from the Executive Officer of the Regional Water Board.

## F. Reporting

The Discharger shall submit a full report of the toxicity test results, including any accelerated testing conducted during the month as required by this permit. Test results shall be reported as % survival for acute toxicity test results with the self-monitoring reports (SMR) for the month in which the test is conducted. If an initial investigation indicates the source of toxicity and accelerated testing is unnecessary, pursuant to Sections V.A.2.d., then those results also shall be submitted with the SMR for the period in which the investigation occurred.

1. The full report shall be submitted on or before the end of the month in which the SMR is submitted.

2. The full report shall consist of (1) the results; (2) the dates of sample collection and initiation of each toxicity test; (3) the acute toxicity average limit or chronic toxicity limit or trigger and (4) printout of the ToxCalc or CETIS (Comprehensive Environmental Toxicity Information System) program results.

3. Test results for toxicity tests also shall be reported according to the appropriate manual chapter on Report Preparation and shall be attached to the SMR. Routine reporting shall include, at a minimum, as applicable, for each test:

   **a.** Sample date(s);

   **b.** Test initiation date;

   **c.** Test species;

   **d.** End point values for each dilution (e.g., number of young, growth rate, percent survival);

   **e.** NOEC value(s) in percent effluent;

   **f.** $IC_{15}$, $IC_{25}$, $IC_{40}$ and $IC_{50}$ values in percent effluent;

   **g.** Mean percent mortality (+standard deviation) after 96 hours in 100% effluent (if applicable);

   **h.** NOEC and LOEC values for reference toxicant test(s);

   **i.** $IC_{25}$ value for reference toxicant test(s);

   **j.** Any applicable charts; and

   **k.** Available water quality measurements for each test (e.g., pH, D.O., temperature, conductivity, hardness, salinity, ammonia).

4. The Discharger shall provide a compliance summary, which includes a summary table of toxicity data from all samples collected during that year.

   The Discharger shall notify by telephone or electronically, this Regional Water Board of any toxicity exceedance of the limit or trigger within 24 hours of receipt of the results followed by a written report within 14 calendar days of receipt of the results. The verbal or electronic notification shall include the exceedance and the plan the Discharger has taken or will take to investigate and correct the cause(s) of toxicity. It may also include a status report on any actions required by the permit, with a schedule for actions not yet completed. If no actions have been taken, the reasons shall be given.

## VI. LAND DISCHARGE MONITORING REQUIREMENTS – NOT APPLICABLE

## VII. RECLAMATION MONITORING REQUIREMENTS – NOT APPLICABLE

## VIII. RECEIVING WATER MONITORING REQUIREMENTS – SURFACE WATER

## A. Monitoring Location RSW-001

1. The Discharger shall monitor the Los Angeles Inner Harbor at Monitoring Location RSW-001 as follows:

**Table E-3. Receiving Water Monitoring Requirements – RSW-001**

| Parameter | Units | Sample Type | Minimum Sampling Frequency [1a] | Required Analytical Test Method |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| pH | s.u. | Grab[1] | 1/Quarter [2, 3] | [4] |
| Temperature | °F | Grab | 1/Quarter [2,3] | [4] |
| Fecal Coliform | MPN/100ml | Grab[1] | 1/Quarter [2] | [4] |
| Ammonia Nitrogen, Total (as N) | mg/L | Grab[1] | 1/Quarter [2,3] | [4] |
| Dissolved Oxygen | mg/L | Grab[1] | 1/Quarter [2,3] | [4] |
| Salinity | ppt | Grab | 1/Year [5] | [4] |
| Priority Pollutants [6] | µg/L | Grab | 1/Year | [4] |
| TCDD Equivalents[7] | µg/L | Grab | 1/Year | [4] |

[1] Samples shall be obtained within ten centimeters of the surface.

[1a] If no discharges occur during a quarter, no sample need be taken and this shall be reported in the quarterly report.

[2] Must be sampled during periods of storm water discharge.

[3] Must be sampled during periods of hydrostatic test water discharge.

[4] Pollutants shall be analyzed using the analytical methods described in 40 CFR Part 136; for priority pollutants the methods must meet the lowest minimum levels (MLs) specified in Attachment 4 of the SIP, and included as Attachment H. Where no methods are specified for a given pollutant, the methods must be approved by this Regional Water Board or the State Water Board.

[5] Receiving water pH, salinity, temperature must be analyzed at the same time the samples are collected for priority pollutants analysis.

[6] Priority Pollutants as defined by the California Toxics Rule (CTR) defined in Finding II.I of the Limitations and Discharge Requirements of this Order, and included as Attachment I.

[7] To determine compliance with effluent limitations or to conduct Reasonable Potential Analysis (RPA), this Order requires the Discharger to calculate and report dioxin-toxicity equivalencies (TEQs) using the following formula, where the toxicity equivalency factors (TEFs) are as listed in the Table below. USEPA method 1613 may be used to analyze dioxin and furan congeners.

$$\text{Dioxin-TEQ} = \Sigma(C_X \times TEF_X)$$

where:

$C_X$ = concentration of dioxin or furan congener x

$TEF_X$ = TEF for congener x

**Toxicity Equivalency Factors**

| Congeners | Minimum Level (pg/L) | Toxicity Equivalence Factor (TEF) |
|---|---|---|
| 2,3,7,8 - tetra CDD | 10 | 1.0 |
| 1,2,3,7,8 - penta CDD | 50 | 1.0 |
| 1,2,3,4,7,8 - hexa CDD | 50 | 0.1 |
| 1,2,3,6,7,8 - hexa CDD | 50 | 0.1 |
| 1,2,3,7,8,9 - hexa CDD | 50 | 0.1 |
| 1,2,3,4,6,7,8 - hepta CDD | 50 | 0.01 |
| Octa CDD | 100 | 0.0001 |
| 2,3,7,8 - tetra CDF | 10 | 0.1 |
| 1,2,3,7,8 - penta CDF | 50 | 0.05 |

| Congeners | Minimum Level (pg/L) | Toxicity Equivalence Factor (TEF) |
|---|---|---|
| 2,3,4,7,8 - penta CDF | 50 | 0.5 |
| 1,2,3,4,7,8 - hexa CDF | 50 | 0.1 |
| 1,2,3,6,7,8 - hexa CDF | 50 | 0.1 |
| 1,2,3,7,8,9 - hexa CDF | 50 | 0.1 |
| 2,3,4,6,7,8 - hexa CDF | 50 | 0.1 |
| 1,2,3,4,6,7,8 - hepta CDFs | 50 | 0.01 |
| 1,2,3,4,7,8,9 - hepta CDFs | 50 | 0.01 |
| Octa CDF | 100 | 0.0001 |

## B. Monitoring Location RSW-002

1. The Discharger shall monitor the Los Angeles Inner Harbor at Monitoring Location RSW-002 as follows:

**Table E-4. Receiving Water Monitoring Requirements – RSW-002**

| Parameter | Units | Sample Type | Minimum Sampling Frequency [1a] | Required Analytical Test Method |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| pH | s.u. | Grab[1] | 1/Quarter[2,3] | [4] |
| Temperature | °F | Grab | 1/Quarter [2,3] | [4] |
| Dissolved Oxygen | mg/L | Grab[1] | 1/Quarter[2,3] | [4] |
| Ammonia Nitrogen, Total (as N) | mg/L | Grab[1] | 1/Quarter[2,3] | [4] |
| Fecal Coliform | MPN/100ml | Grab[1] | 1/Quarter[2] | [4] |

[1] Samples shall be obtained within ten centimeters of the surface.
[1a] If no discharges occur during a quarter, no sample need be taken and this shall be reported in the quarterly report.
[2] Must be sampled during periods of storm water discharge.
[3] Must be sampled during periods of hydrostatic test water discharge.
[4] Pollutants shall be analyzed using the analytical methods described in 40 CFR Part 136.

## C. Visual Monitoring of Upstream and Downstream Receiving Water Sampling Points

1. A visual observation station shall be established in the vicinity of Discharge Point 004 to the Los Angeles Inner Harbor.

2. General observations of the receiving water shall be made at each discharge point when discharges occur. All receiving water observations shall be reported in the semiannual monitoring report. Observations shall be descriptive where applicable, such that colors, approximate amounts, or types of materials are apparent. The following observations shall be made:

   a. Tidal stage, time, and date of monitoring
   b. Weather conditions
   c. Color of water
   d. Appearance of oil films or grease, or floatable materials
   e. Extent of visual turbidity or color patches

f. Direction of tidal flow
g. Description of odor, if any, of the receiving water
h. Presence and activity of California Least Tern and California Brown Pelican.

## IX. OTHER MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

### A. Storm Water Monitoring

1. **Rainfall Monitoring.** The Discharger shall measure and record the rainfall on each day of the month. This information shall be included in the monitoring report for that quarter.

2. **Visual Observation.** The Discharger shall make visual observations of all storm water discharge locations on at least one storm event per month that produces a significant storm water discharge to observe the presence of floating and suspended materials, oil and grease, discoloration, turbidity, and odor. A "significant storm water discharge" is a continuous discharge of storm water for a minimum of one hour, or the intermittent discharge of storm water for a minimum of 3 hours in a 12-hour period.

### B. Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP), Best Management Practices Plan (BMPP) and Spill Contingency Plan (SCP)

1. As required under Special Provision VI.C.3 of this Order, the Discharger shall submit an updated SWPPP, BMPP, and SCP to the Executive Officer of the Regional Water Board for approval within 90 days of the effective date of this permit.

2. Annually the Discharger shall report the status of the implementation and the effectiveness of the SWPPP, BMPP, and SCP required under Special Provision VI.C.3 of this Order. The SWPPP, BMPP, and SCP shall be reviewed at a minimum once per year and updated as needed to ensure all actual or potential sources of pollutants in wastewater and storm water discharged from the facility are addressed in the SWPPP, BMPP, and SCP. All changes or revisions to the SWPPP, BMPP, and SCP will be summarized in the annual report required under Attachment E, Monitoring and Reporting, Section X.C.

### C. Regional Monitoring

The Discharger may be required to participate in the development of Regional Monitoring program(s) to address pollutants as specified in the Harbor Toxics TMDL.

## X. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

### A. General Monitoring and Reporting Requirements

1. The Discharger shall comply with all Standard Provisions (Attachment D) related to monitoring, reporting, and recordkeeping.

2. If there is no discharge to surface waters during any reporting period, the Discharger will indicate under statement of perjury that no effluent was discharged to surface water during the reporting period in the corresponding monitoring report.

3. Each monitoring report shall contain a separate section titled "Summary of Non-Compliance" which discusses the compliance record and corrective actions taken or planned that may be needed to bring the discharge into full compliance with waste discharge requirements. This section shall clearly list all non-compliance with waste discharge requirements, as well as all excursions of effluent limitations.

4. The Discharger shall inform the Regional Water Board well in advance of any proposed construction activity that could potentially affect compliance with applicable requirements.

5. The Discharger shall report the results of acute and chronic toxicity testing, TRE and TIE as required in the Attachment E, Monitoring and Reporting, Section V.F.

## B. Self Monitoring Reports (SMRs)

1. At any time during the term of this permit, the State or Regional Water Board may notify the Discharger to electronically submit Self-Monitoring Reports (SMRs) using the State Water Board's California Integrated Water Quality System (CIWQS) Program Web site **(http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/ciwqs/index.html).** Until such notification is given, the Discharger shall submit SMRs as searchable PDF documents. SMR documents that are less than 10 megabytes (MB) should be emailed to **losangeles@waterboards.ca.gov.** Documents that are 10 MB or larger should be transferred to a disk and mailed to the address listed in section XI.B.8.c of this MRP. The CIWQS Web site will provide additional directions for SMR submittal in the event there will be service interruption for electronic submittal.

2. The Discharger shall report in the SMR the results for all monitoring specified in this MRP under sections III through IX. The Discharger shall submit quarterly SMRs including the results of all required monitoring using USEPA-approved test methods or other test methods specified in this Order. If the Discharger monitors any pollutant more frequently than required by this Order, the results of this monitoring shall be included in the calculations and reporting of the data submitted in the SMR.

3. Monitoring periods and reporting for all required monitoring shall be completed according to the following schedule: